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Keezhadi discovery of carnelian ring with boar Indus Script hieroglyph affirms Indian *sprachbund*, Meluhha

Indian sprachbund, speech union, is a declaration of essential semantic and cultural unity of all Indian languages.

The most significant find in Keezhadi is the carnelian ring with varAha.

This is an Indus Script hieroglyph:
badhi 'boar' Rebus: 𐦂𐦒𐦃 Bar̤ḍha̱i 'carpenter' .badhi iron-, woodworker ;baḍhi, bāṛaï 'carpenter', vāḍhī, bari, barea 'merchant'

वाढी vii. 53 वणिक्सहायः, one who helps a merchant.

Hemachandra Deśināmamālā

ಬಡಿಗ badigi. = ಬಡಗಿ q. v., etc. (B. 4, 122). ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದ ಬಡಿಗ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕುಣ್ಡೆ ಕೆತ್ತಿದ (Prv.). See ಹಾವು-. — ಬಡಿಗಕೆಲಸದವನು. = ಬಡಿಗ. (ತ್ವಷ್ಟೃ Si. 414). — ಬಡಿಗಿಯವನು. -ಅವನು. = ಬಡಿಗ. (Si. 399).

ಬಡಿಗ badiga. = ಬಡಗಿ, etc. (ತಕ್ಷ G.; B. 2, 24; 5, 80). ಬಡಿಗನ ಉಳಿ (G. 82). ಊರ ಬಡಿಗ (ಗ್ರಾಮತಕ್ಷ G.). — ಬಡಿಗನ ಹಕ್ಕಿ. (ದಾರ್ವಾಘಾಟ, ತತಪತ್ರಕ G.).

ಬಡಿಗೆ badigĕ. A stick, a staff, a cudgel (B. 4, 55; Bp. 16, 21; My.; Tĕ. ಬಡಿಯ; Mhr. ಪಡಗಾ). 2, a hammer, a mallet. ಕಬ್ಬುನದ ಬಡಿಗೆ (ಕೂಟ Nr.; ದ್ರು ಘಣ, ಮುದ್ಗರ Nr.). ಬಡಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲದ ಚಿನ್ನ ಕಡಗವಾಗುವದೇನೋ? (Dp. 148).

ಬಡಿಗೆ badigĕ. = ಬಡಿಗ, etc. — ಬಡಿಗೆಯದ. -ಅವ. = ಬಡಿಗಯದನು. (ತಕ್ಷ, ವರ್ಧಕಿ, ತ್ವಷ್ಟೃ, ರಥಕಾರ, ಕಾಷ್ಠತಕ್ಷ್ Si. 339; ಸೂತ 422; B. 4, 151). ಊರಿಗೆ ಆಧೀನನಾಗಿ ಗೇಯುವ ಬಡಿಗೆಯವನು (ಗ್ರಾಮತಕ್ಷ Si. 339). — ಬಡಿಗೇರವ. *i. e.* ಬಡಿಗೆಯರ ಅವ. = ಬಡಿಗೆಯವ. (ಓಜ, ತ್ವಷ್ಟೃ, etc. G.).

ಬಡಿಗ್ಯಾ badigyā. = ಬಡಿಗೆ, etc. (S. Mhr.; ತಕ್ಷ Čb.).

ಬಡಗಿ badagi. = ಬಡಾಯಿ 1, ಬಡಿಗ, ಬಡಿಗಿ, ಬಡಿಗೆ, ಬಡಿಗ್ಯಾ, ಬಡ್ಡಗಿ. Tbh. of ವರ್ಧಕಿ (Śmd. 870). A carpenter (ವರ್ಧಕಿ, etc. Nr., Hlâ.; Mr. 876, o. r. ಬಡಿಗಿ; Bp. 16, 13; 21, 29; RAm. 5, 8, 50; My.). ಸ್ವರ್ಗಲೋಕದ ಬಡಗಿ (ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ Nr.). ದೇವರ ಬಡಗಿ (ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ, ದೇವವರ್ಧಕಿ, etc. Hlâ.). ದಣೀ ಹೇದಾಟು, ಬಡಗೀ ಮೂಡಾಟು (Prv.). — ಬಡಗಿಮಾಡಲದೇನಿ. N. (Bp. 55, 14). — ಬಡಗಿಯರ ಹಕ್ಕಿ. The hoopoe, Upupa epops (Pr.).

ಬಡಗಿತನ badagitana. = ಬಡಗಿತನ. Carpentry (My.).

Based on this evidence, I submit that this is an excellent example of Indian sprachbund, language union or linguistic area of Sarasvati-Sindhu Civilization or Meluhha, the spoken *lingua franca* of the civilization.

Kalyanaraman

Sixth phase of Keezhadi excavation to begin on February 19

The fifth phase of the exploration ended in October 2019 and shown a possible link between Indus Valley civilisation scripts and the Tamil Brahmi script.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 2020 - 16:31
TNM Staff

The sixth phase of excavation at Keezhadi is all set to begin on February 19. According to a report in News7 Tamil, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Edappadi K Palaniswami will be inaugurating the sixth phase via video conferencing on Thursday. Apart from Keezhadi, the State Archaeological Department has also decided to conduct explorations in Kondhagai, Manalur and Agaram villages. The department has also appointed 10 scientists, 60 research scholars and 200 workers in all four villages to conduct the excavation.

As per earlier reports, the department also had plans to engage the services of higher educational institutions to decode the discoveries they make in the sixth phase of excavations. The department has tied up with Madurai Kamaraj University's School of Biological Sciences and the National Institute of Advanced Studies in Bengaluru for conducting DNA analysis on the findings and for metallurgical studies of the artefacts unearthed during the excavations respectively. The other institutes roped in by the department to conduct various studies on the excavated items include French Institute of Pondicherry and Pune's Deccan College.

The sixth phase of excavation is considered significant since the fifth phase of excavation, which ended in October 2019, led to the discovery of over 900 artefacts. Fifty-one trenches were dug by archaeologists over four months during the fifth phase, after which the department released a report. In its report, the State Archaeological Department stated that there might be possible links between the scripts of the Indus Valley civilisation and the Tamil Brahmi script, which is a precursor to the modern Tamil script. The fifth phase of excavation also led to another important discovery of an urban civilisation in Vaigai, which is considered crucial, since it has been speculated for a long time that the people from the Indus Valley civilisation might have moved down south around 1500 BCE after the collapse of their civilisation. Experts have also speculated for a long time that the language used by those in Indus Valley could have been Dravidian, contrary to the popular belief that it was Aryan.

https://www.thenewsminute.com/article/sixth-phase-keezhadi-excavation-begin-february-19-118352